



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

country but also in England. He early became a member of the American Society of Microscopists, and was a frequent contributor to microscopical journals. Failing health led him to Florida in 1882. The subsequent winters, with one exception, were also spent in that state, but pulmonary disease had become too firmly fixed to be baffled by change of climate.

Mr. Brownell possessed intuitive insight and familiarity with nature, which undoubtedly would have made him eminent as a naturalist, had he bent his energies in that direction. Wild animals seemed to recognize him as their friend and forget their native fear. His transparent sincerity, his dignity and nobility of personal character, and his unostentatious religious nature, won him the respect and esteem of all who had the good fortune to know him.

His loss, in the very meridian of his intellectual life, is deeply mourned by a wide circle of friends.—S. A. LATTIMORE.

H. J. RICE, Sc. D.

Born at Cazenovia, New York, March, 1849; died of pneumonia, in Brooklyn, New York, December, 1885. Mr. Rice commenced his education at the seminary of his native place; graduated, Class of '75, at Cornell University. His graduating thesis won him the prize of a scholarship in Johns Hopkins University, where he spent two years. After a year of study in Paris he engaged in teaching at Orchard Lake, Michigan, and Brooklyn, New York, until he became associated with Mr. E. G. Blackford in the work of the State Fish Commission; he was in the employ of the Commission at the time of his death. He published several scientific papers; perhaps the most notable of these was that pertaining to the Artificial Hatching of the Oyster.

